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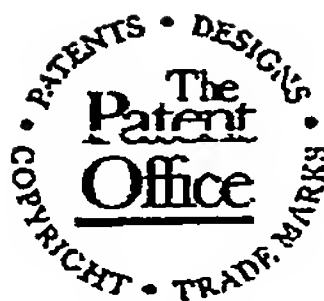
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13NOV03 E851657-1 B00016
P01/7700 0.00-0326394

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11 2 NOV 2003

1. Your reference

PK/03428GB

2. Patent application number

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0326394.4

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

WATSON, David
91, Glentrammon Road
Orpington
Kent BR6 6DG

Patents ADP number (*if you know it*)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

8751760001

4. Title of the invention

A Building System and Mould Units

5. Name of your agent (*if you have one*)

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (*including the postcode*)

Brookes Batchellor LLP
102 - 108 Clerkenwell Road
LONDON
EC1M 5SA
ADP No. 08839276001

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Country

Priority application number
(*if you know it*)

Date of filing
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7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application

Date of filing
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8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (*Answer 'Yes' if:*

No

a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or

b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or

c) any named applicant is a corporate body.

See note (d))

Patents Form 1/77

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Description 7

Claim(s) 3

Abstract 0

Drawing(s) 3 *13*

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Priority documents 0

Translations of priority documents 0

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77) 0

Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77) 1

Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77) 0

Any other documents (please specify) 0

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature

Date

Paul Kemp

12/11/2003

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

Paul KEMP

020 7253 1563

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A Building Method and Mould Units

The present invention is concerned with an improved method of building structures such as houses.

5 Conventional house constructions requires the employment of numerous skilled artisans such as bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers and electricians. It is an object of the present invention to provide a building construction method and apparatus which at least reduces the demand for such skills. It is a further object of the present invention to provide a method of construction which allows a building to
10 be constructed in minimal time but with excellent structural properties in terms of strength, heat capacity and precision of construction. It is an object of the present invention that the method and apparatus is economic even for one-off constructions.

Accordingly the present invention provides a method of constructing a building comprising the steps of:

- 15 (i) laying the foundations
- (ii) assembling a wall from hollow mould units,
- (iii) feeding utilities through the assembled or part assembled wall of hollow mould units, and after installation of the utilities,
- (iv) filling the assembled mould units with a setting composition.

20 The step of laying the foundations or footings is substantially conventional. However, initially each wall of the building is formed from mould units. Each mould unit is preferably similar and may comprise two opposing rectangular side walls, which are disposed upright in use. The side walls are connected by two opposing upright end walls. A shoulder is formed extending around the uppermost edges of
25 the side and end walls to provide reinforcement for the rectangular sectioned mould and to provide a surface for the support of overlying courses of the moulds.

Openings are provided in the top, bottom and end walls of the mould. To achieve accurate alignment of the moulds as they are stacked in courses a "V" shaped groove may be formed into the shoulder. The bottom edge of each wall preferably has a corresponding wedge shape to locate tightly and sealingly into the "V" shaped groove.

To assist in locating the overlying courses of moulds and to further reinforce the mould so that it retains its shape, a flange extends up from the inner edge of the shoulder. The flange may be inclined inwardly so that the lower edges of an upper mould being lowered onto the mould are guided onto the shoulder. The flange may conveniently include slots running parallel to the end walls to accurately align the overlying mould as it is lowered, offset, onto an underlying mould.

The moulds are of standard sizes so that standard sized holes for the reception of doors and windows can readily be incorporated into the wall. Formers may be provided within the mould unit of similar shape to the end walls and extending between the side walls at spaced intervals. The formers allow any mould unit to be cut down in size. The dimensions of each mould unit are preferably in the ratio of: length = twice height = four times depth. Thus with three equally spaced formers the mould can readily be divided into half or quarter sizes.

The openings formed in the mould are made of sufficient size that utilities are readily run through the openings within the mould as the wall is assembled. Utilities in this context refers at least to electrical wiring, pipe work for central heating, water supply and wastewater, gas supply, communications services such as telephones, networking, alarm systems, and control for closing and central locking the doors and windows. Knock out panels may conveniently be provided in the side walls of each mould to provide terminals appropriate to the various services, for example, wall boxes for wiring and couplings for gas and water plumbing.

When the utilities have been run through the walls the outer wall may be surfaced with insulation board, such as Kingspan board and finished as desired by rendering, with a brick wall or curtain. The inner wall may be clad with plaster board. The thin plastics material of the mould units allows the board to be easily
5 and quickly secured via screws selected to project well into the cavity of each mould unit. Finally the moulds are filled with a setting composition such as concrete or foamed concrete.

The moulds are preferably formed from injection moulded plastics. When the setting composition has set the outer surface of the mould can be finished by
10 plastering and or attachment of a suitable form of insulating board. The external surface may be painted or rendered.

The method and apparatus is particularly well suited to building design via computer wherein the building is designed to include the wall and floor lay out and the number and location of each of the utility outlets, doors and windows. The
15 program then generates a list of mould units required to assemble the building together with the precise location, routing and terminations of the utilities.

Because the moulds accurately one against another, the skills of a bricklayer are obviated and a wall can be assembled by a technician trained to follow the computer generated instructions. Similarly the skills of an electrician or plumber are
20 obviated. Because of the precision of the mould units the size of door and window frames is precisely determined and accurate fitting of prefabricated door and window frames becomes very simple.

A building method and apparatus constructed in accordance with the present invention will now be described by way of example only, with reference to the
25 accompanying figures, in which:

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a mould unit of the present invention,

Figure 2A shows a side view of the mould unit of figure 1,

Figure 2B shows a plan view from above, of the mould unit,

Figure 2C shows an end view of the mould unit of figure 1,

Figure 2D shows a detail through the upper edge of a wall of the mould unit,

5 and

Figure 3 shows a perspective view of a wall partly assembled from mould units of the embodiment.

As shown in the drawings a mould unit is formed from injection moulded plastics and comprises a pair of similar upright parallel opposing solid side walls 1
10 joined at their ends by parallel opposing end walls 2. Each side wall is 500mm long, and 225mm high (three times the height of a common brick). The end walls are of similar height and 125mm deep so that the dimensions of the mould unit are: length = four times depth.

Each side wall is provided with three knock-out panels 3,3'. The knock out
15 panel 3 is centred on the block and sized to receive a double wall box. The two knock out panels 3' are sized to receive a single gang wall box and are preferably located on each to either side of the central panel 3.

The upper edge of each wall is provided with a shoulder 4 which is shown in detail in figure 2D. The shoulder 4 is formed with a "V" sectioned groove 4' in it.
20 The bottom of each wall is formed as a tapered "V" wedge 5 sized and shaped to fit closely and sealingly into the groove 4' as shown. This achieves the effect of accurately aligning the moulds in courses and ensures that the pressure of the concrete setting composition with which the moulds are eventually filled does not force the edges of the walls apart so causing leakage of the concrete and
25 deterioration of the quality of the wall finish.

Extending up from the inner edge of the shoulder 4 is a flange 6 which has a first part 6' rising vertically to abut the lower edge of the wall 5 and improve the sealing effect and a second part 6'' which is inclined so that the bottom of the overlying wall 5 is guided into the groove with ease during construction of the wall.

- 5 The flange has a further reinforcing horizontal part 6''' which defines the upper opening of the mould. Three parallel slots 7 are formed extending laterally through the flange 6 to locate the lower edge of an end wall of a mould forming an overlying course so that the overlying course is accurately aligned. The slots 7 are twice the wall thickness wide, in this example the walls are 2mm thick.

- 10 Each end wall has an opening 8 formed into it. Three internal reinforcing formers 9 of similar shape to the end walls 2 are provided spanning between the side walls at equally spaced intervals. These help to prevent the side walls bowing out under the pressure of filler and also allow the mould unit to be cut down to three quarters, half or quarter size with the remaining former providing a new end wall. As
- 15 with the side and end walls a shoulder 4 is provided on the top surface of the former and the "V" notch groove 4' is extended into the shoulder on the former 9 as shown in figure 2B. Because the slots 7 are twice as thick as the formers 9 the formers 9 are set to one side of the gap 7 so that is convenient to cut the mould unit down the side of the former 9 and the former acts as a straight guide for the cutting tool.

- 20 The bottom edge of the end walls 2 and the formers 9 are slightly above the lower edge of the side walls 1 to allow the side walls to locate in the groove 4'.

- The surface of the side wall may be finished with a keyed surface allowing the wall to be finished by rendering, or tiling. Vertically spaced ribs can be formed onto the side wall surface to provide guides for tiling with decorative and or
- 25 insulating tiles.

The method of building comprises the first step of designing the building. This is preferably computer assisted in that the layout and dimensions of the walls are determined in units corresponding to the mould size. Taking account of the function of each room and the location of windows and doors, the desired location of utilities such as; sockets for electrical and communications outlets and connections for closed and open circuit water supplies for heating are established. The program then calculates the size and shape of the footings, the required number of mould units, the required materials for the utilities (e.g. the length of cable, ducting pipe and number and type of connections required) and a set of plans and instructions for assembling the moulds and installing the utilities.

When the plans are complete the footings are laid in substantially conventional manner. The moulds are then delivered and assembled in accordance with detailed instructions as illustrated in figure 3. As the moulds are assembled the utilities are threaded through the apertures in the top, bottom and ends of the mould units and connected to appropriate connectors mounted into holes formed by the selective removal of knock outs. End pieces (not shown) are used to close off any exposed apertures in the end walls.

When the assembly of the wall and utilities is complete and has been checked an insulating board such as Kingspan board is screwed onto the external wall surface with screws of sufficient length to project well into the mould unit cavities. Similarly plasterboard may be screwed into the internal wall surface. Window and door assemblies may be similarly installed by screwing the window or door frames into the mould units where apertures are provided for the frames. Finally a setting filler such as foamed concrete is injected into the mould assembly to fill the wall and allowed to set. The filler will engage the screw ends so retaining the boards and frames. Similarly ducting, cable and pipe work is supported and

protected by the filler. The exposed surfaces of the formed wall can then be decorated by painting, plastering, rendering and/or tiling.

The process has the great advantage of obviating the requirement, at least to a very great extent of skilled artisans such as bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers
5 and electricians.

Claims

1. A method of constructing a building comprising the steps of:
 - (i) laying the foundations
 - (ii) assembling a wall from hollow mould units,
 - 5 (iii) feeding utilities through the assembled or part assembled wall of hollow mould units, and after installation of the utilities,
 - (iv) filling the assembled mould units with a setting composition.
2. A method according to claim 1 comprising the steps of:
 - 10 forming apertures for window and door frames into the wall as the wall is assembled, and
 - installing window and door frames into the apertures prior to filling with the setting composition.
- 15 3. A method according to claim 1 or 2 wherein insulation board and/or finishing board is screwed into the wall prior to filling the wall.
4. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the setting composition is concrete.
- 20 5. A method according to claim 1 and as herein described.
6. A mould unit for use in the method according to claim 1 comprising a pair of opposing solid side walls connected by opposing parallel end walls, a shoulder
- 25 extending inwardly and around the upper edge of each of said side walls including a

"V" notch groove to receive a "V" shaped bottom edge of a further mould unit in an overlying course of mould units.

7. A mould unit according to claim 6 wherein reinforcing formers extend at spaced intervals between the side walls to prevent the side walls bowing out when the mould is filled with a setting filler.
8. A mould unit according to claim 7 wherein the upper edge of each former is provided with a "V" notch groove to receive the lower edge of an overlying mould unit.
9. A mould unit according to claim 8 wherein the formers are each of similar shape to the end walls so that the mould unit can be cut down in size.
10. A mould unit according to any one of claim 6 to 9 wherein a flange extends up from the inner edge of the shoulder and is inclined to guide the bottom edge of an overlying mould unit into the groove.
11. A mould unit according to any one of claims 6 to 10 wherein knockout panels are formed in the side walls.
12. A mould unit according to any one of claims 6 to 11 wherein apertures are provided in the top, the bottom and in each end wall through which utilities can be fed and through which a setting filler can flow into an adjacent or underlying mould unit.

13. A mould unit according to any one of claims 6 to 12 wherein the shoulder and groove extend across the top of the end walls.
14. A mould unit according to claim 6 and as herein described with reference to
5 the accompanying drawings.

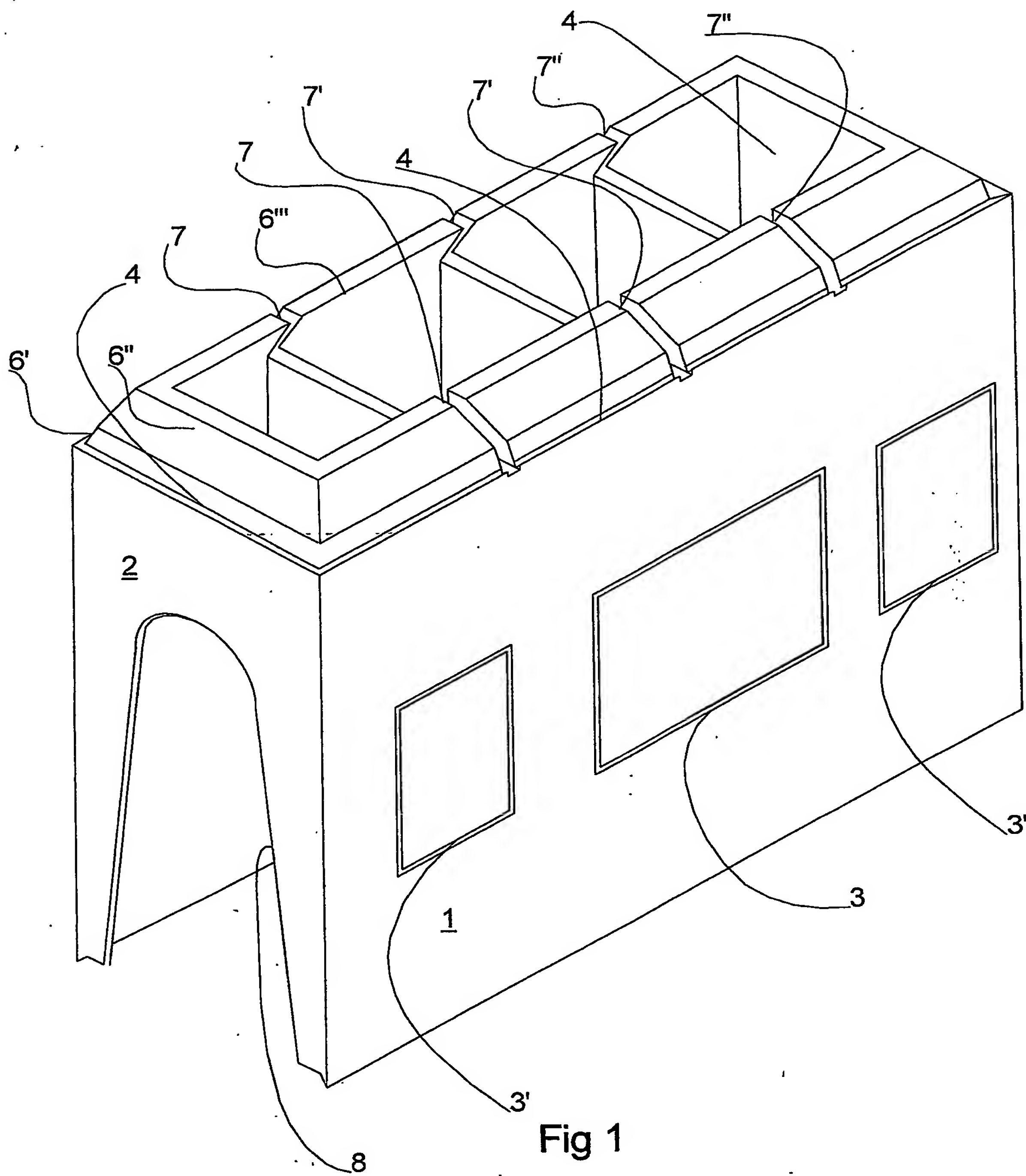


Fig 1

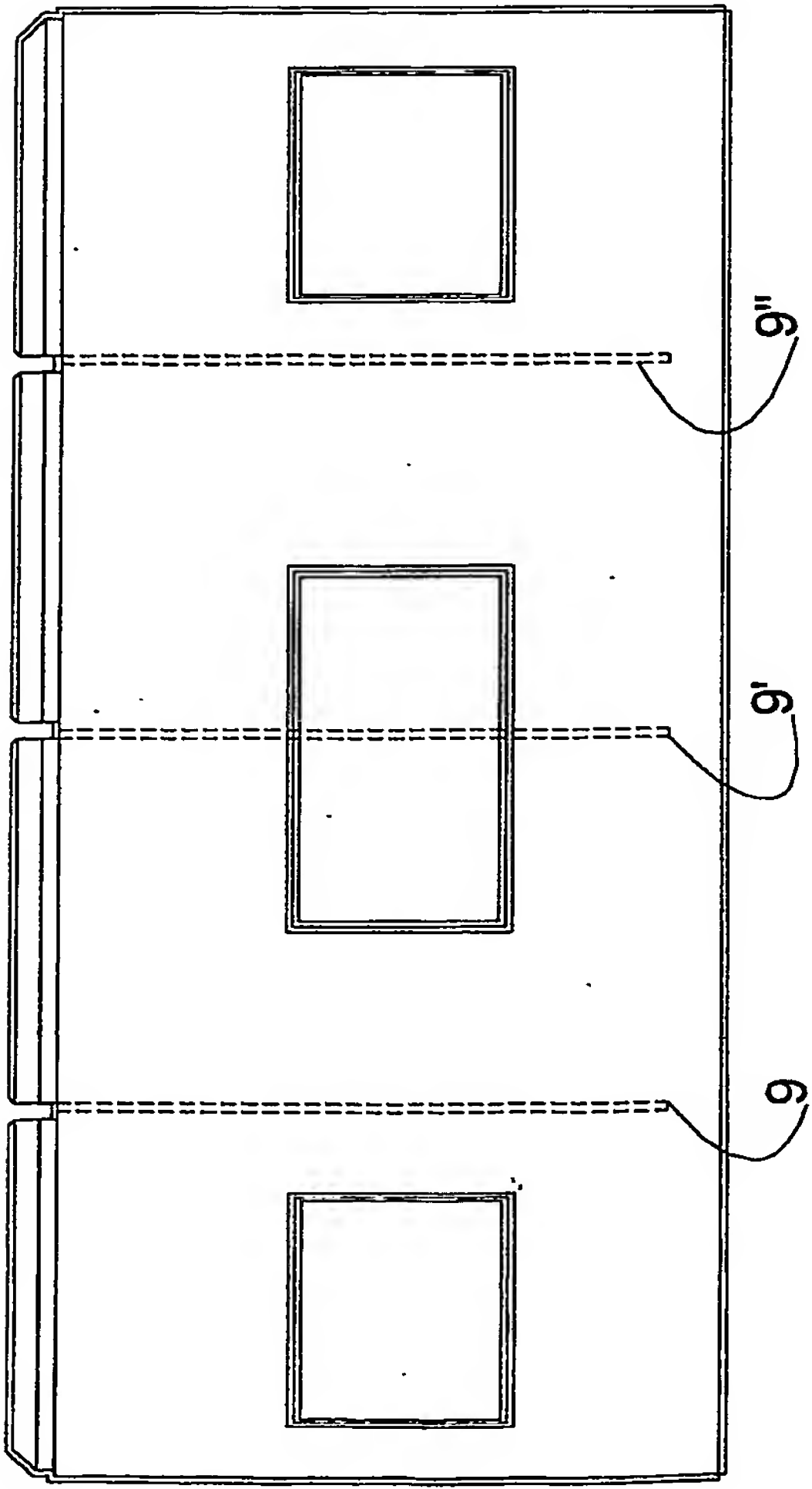


Fig 2A

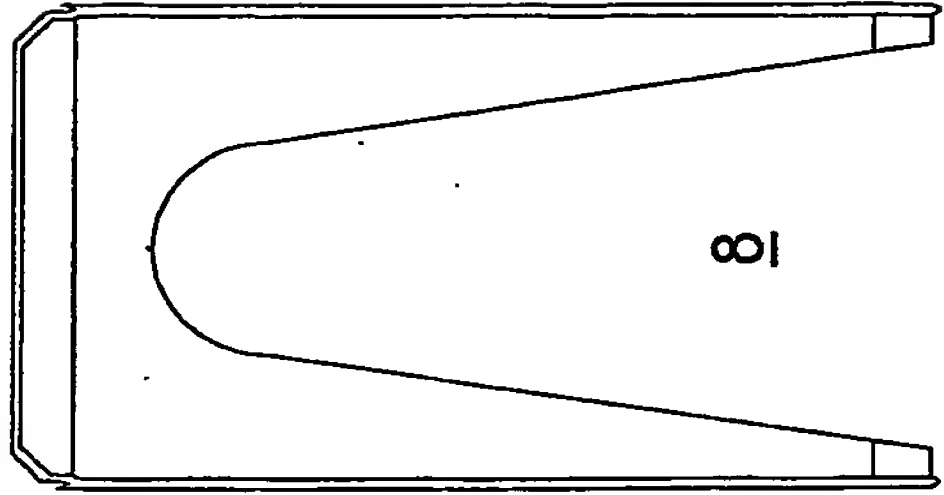


Fig 2C

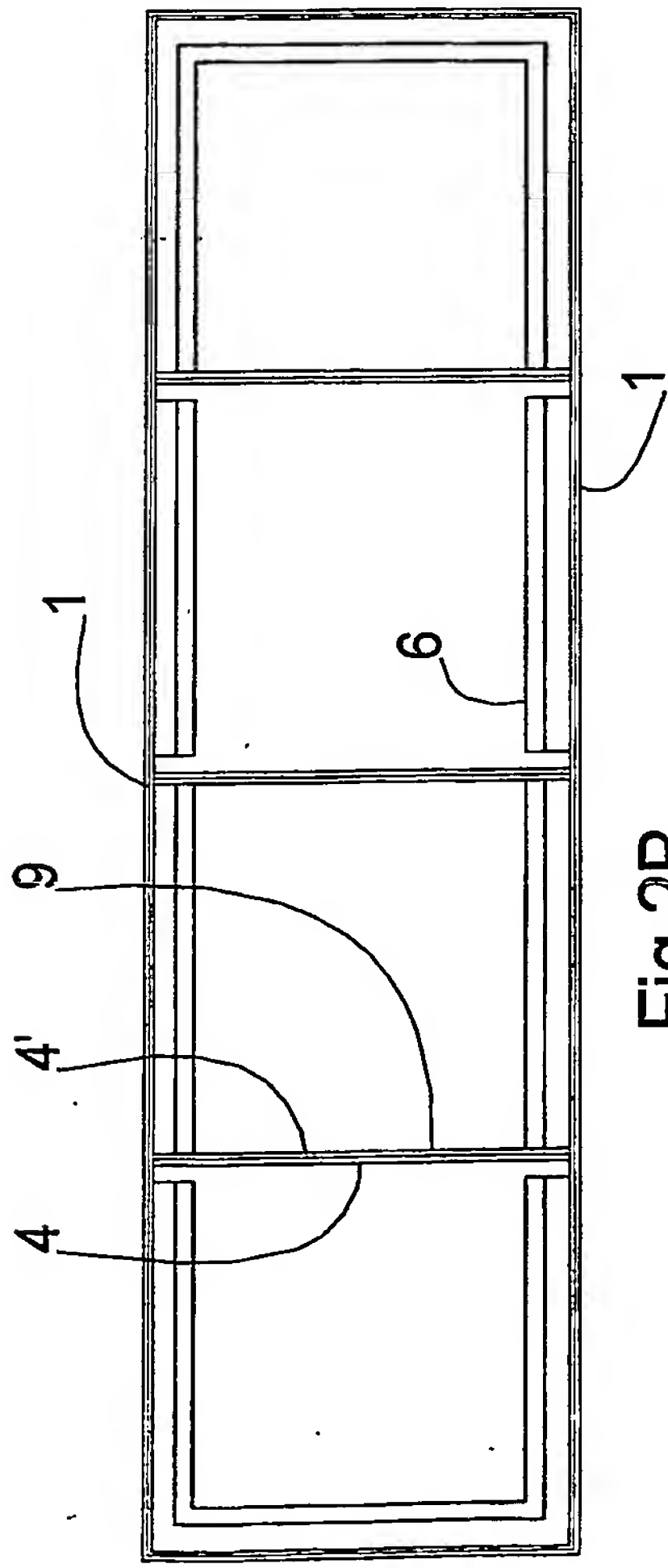


Fig 2B

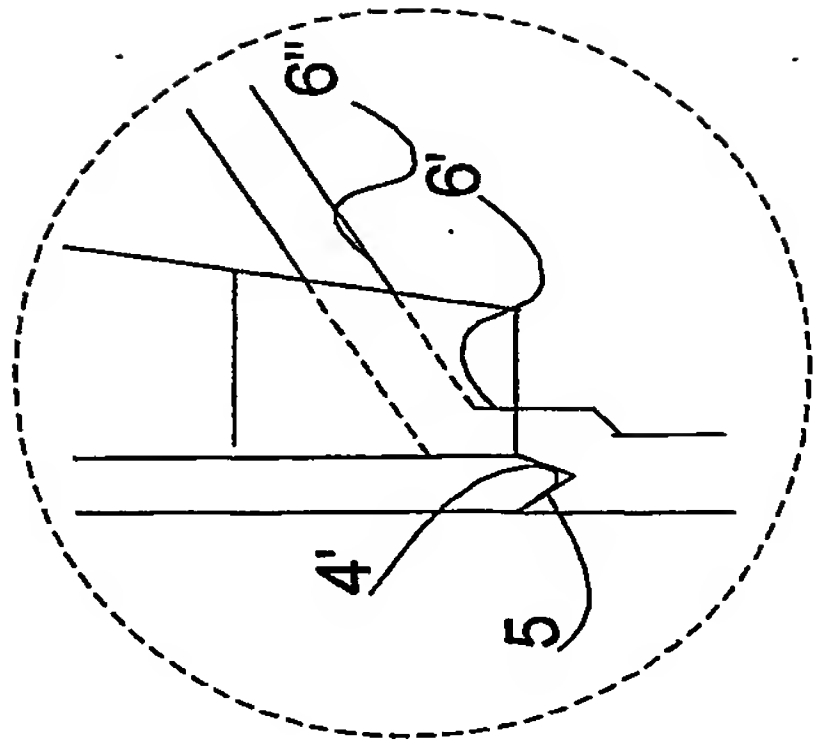


Fig 2D

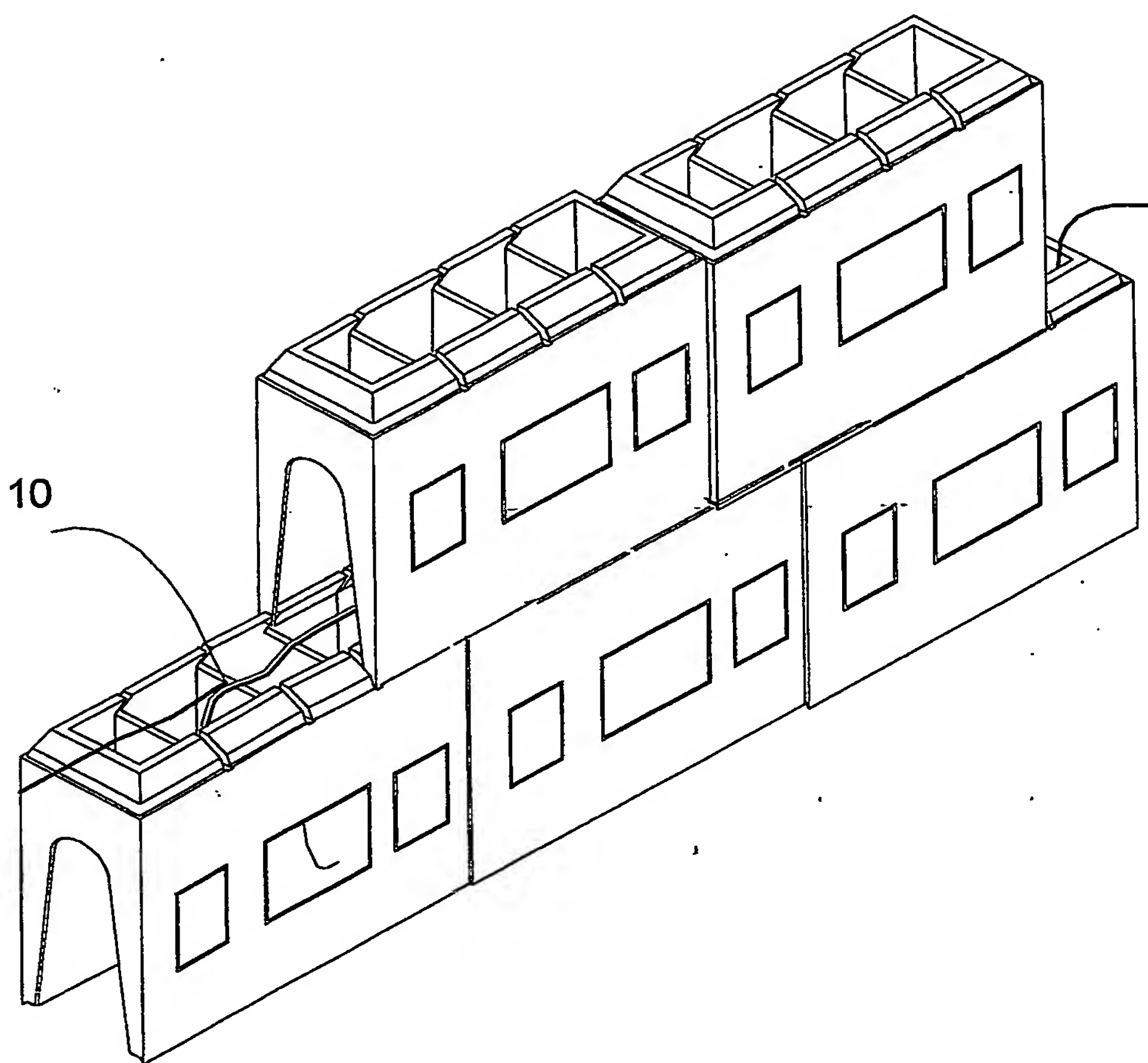


Fig 3

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International application number: PCT/GB04/004777

International filing date: 12 November 2004 (12.11.2004)

Document type: Certified copy of priority document

Document details: Country/Office: GB
Number: 0326394.4
Filing date: 12 November 2003 (12.11.2003)

Date of receipt at the International Bureau: 20 January 2005 (20.01.2005)

Remark: Priority document submitted or transmitted to the International Bureau in compliance with Rule 17.1(a) or (b)



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